



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS  
GREG ABBOTT

May 31, 2005

Mr. Matthew C. G. Boyle  
Boyle & Lowry, L.L.P.  
4201 Wingren, Suite 108  
Irving, Texas 75062-2763

OR2005-04698

Dear Mr. Boyle:

You ask whether certain information is subject to required public disclosure under the Public Information Act (the "Act"), chapter 552 of the Government Code. Your request was assigned ID# 225277.

The City of Colleyville (the "city"), which you represent, received a request for "[t]he list of the 20 retailers, restaurants, sporting goods and clothing stores and any and all other commercial entities identified by Buxton [Group Consulting] as economic development opportunities for the city." You claim that the requested information is excepted from disclosure under section 552.104 of the Government Code. We have considered the exception you claim and reviewed the submitted information.

Section 552.104 of the Government Code excepts from disclosure "information that, if released, would give advantage to a competitor or bidder." Gov't Code § 552.104. The purpose of section 552.104 is to protect a governmental body's interests in competitive bidding situations. *See* Open Records Decision No. 592 (1991). Moreover, section 552.104 requires a showing of some actual or specific harm in a particular competitive situation; a general allegation that a competitor will gain an unfair advantage will not suffice. Open Records Decision No. 541 at 4 (1990). Section 552.104 does not except information relating to competitive bidding situations once a contract has been awarded. Open Records Decision Nos. 306 (1982), 184 (1978). When a governmental body seeks protection as a competitor, however, we have stated that it must be afforded the right to claim the "competitive advantage" aspect of section 552.104 if it meets two criteria. The governmental body must first demonstrate that it has specific marketplace interests. *See* Open Records Decision No. 593 at 4 (1991) (governmental body that has been granted specific authority to compete in the private marketplace may demonstrate marketplace interests analogous to those of a

private entity). Second, the governmental body must demonstrate actual or potential harm to its interests in a particular competitive situation. A general allegation of a remote possibility of harm is not sufficient to invoke section 552.104. *See id.* at 2. Whether release of particular information would harm the legitimate marketplace interests of a governmental body requires a showing of the possibility of some specific harm in a particular competitive situation. *Id.* at 5, 10.

You inform us that the city is “in the midst of an economic development initiative in an effort to expand the [c]ity’s tax base by pursuing, cultivating, and attracting new commercial entities to the [c]ity.” You state that as part of the foundation for the city’s economic development plan, the city hired Buxton Group Consulting (“Buxton”) to conduct a demographic and prospect analysis. You inform us that one important component of Buxton’s work included a list of selected retailers and restaurants that would be product targets for economic development in the city. You further state that this research “was intended to be used to create retail recruitment packages to attract potential tenants.” The city contends that it “is located within the DFW Metroplex, an area where many other municipalities are simultaneously engaged in economic development efforts to attract the same types and varieties of corporate entities[,]” and that disclosure of the requested information would allow other such municipalities to take advantage of the city’s investment, to the detriment of the city.

Based on the submitted arguments and circumstances presented, we conclude that you have established that the city has legitimate marketplace interests for the purposes of section 552.104. We also find that you have shown the possibility of specific harm if the requested information is released. Therefore, we conclude that you may withhold the requested information under section 552.104. We note that you have the discretion to release any part of the information that is not otherwise confidential by law. Gov’t Code § 552.007.

This letter ruling is limited to the particular records at issue in this request and limited to the facts as presented to us; therefore, this ruling must not be relied upon as a previous determination regarding any other records or any other circumstances.

This ruling triggers important deadlines regarding the rights and responsibilities of the governmental body and of the requestor. For example, governmental bodies are prohibited from asking the attorney general to reconsider this ruling. Gov’t Code § 552.301(f). If the governmental body wants to challenge this ruling, the governmental body must appeal by filing suit in Travis County within 30 calendar days. *Id.* § 552.324(b). In order to get the full benefit of such an appeal, the governmental body must file suit within 10 calendar days. *Id.* § 552.353(b)(3), (c). If the governmental body does not appeal this ruling and the governmental body does not comply with it, then both the requestor and the attorney general have the right to file suit against the governmental body to enforce this ruling. *Id.* § 552.321(a).

If this ruling requires the governmental body to release all or part of the requested information, the governmental body is responsible for taking the next step. Based on the

statute, the attorney general expects that, upon receiving this ruling, the governmental body will either release the public records promptly pursuant to section 552.221(a) of the Government Code or file a lawsuit challenging this ruling pursuant to section 552.324 of the Government Code. If the governmental body fails to do one of these things, then the requestor should report that failure to the attorney general's Open Government Hotline, toll free, at (877) 673-6839. The requestor may also file a complaint with the district or county attorney. *Id.* § 552.3215(e).

If this ruling requires or permits the governmental body to withhold all or some of the requested information, the requestor can appeal that decision by suing the governmental body. *Id.* § 552.321(a); *Tex. Dep't of Pub. Safety v. Gilbreath*, 842 S.W.2d 408, 411 (Tex. App.—Austin 1992, no writ).

Please remember that under the Act the release of information triggers certain procedures for costs and charges to the requestor. If records are released in compliance with this ruling, be sure that all charges for the information are at or below the legal amounts. Questions or complaints about over-charging must be directed to Hadassah Schloss at the Texas Building and Procurement Commission at (512) 475-2497.

If the governmental body, the requestor, or any other person has questions or comments about this ruling, they may contact our office. We note that a third party may challenge this ruling by filing suit seeking to withhold information from a requestor. Gov't Code § 552.325. Although there is no statutory deadline for contacting us, the attorney general prefers to receive any comments within 10 calendar days of the date of this ruling.

Sincerely,



Lauren E. Kleine  
Assistant Attorney General  
Open Records Division

LEK/jev

Ref: ID# 225277

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Mr. Darren Barbee  
Fort Worth Star-Telegram  
P.O. Box 915007  
Fort Worth, Texas 76115  
(w/o enclosures)